



ANTI-CORRUPTION SUMMIT

PUBLIC ASSET THEFT AND RECOVERY COMMITMENTS



CiFAR
CIVIL FORUM FOR ASSET RECOVERY

CIVIL FORUM FOR ASSET RECOVERY

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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of October 2016. Nevertheless, CiFAR cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2016, countries from around the world gathered in London for the Anti-Corruption Summit. Organised by the UK government, this summit came in the wake of the Panama Papers and, in the words of the British government, was designed:

to galvanise a global response to tackle corruption. As well as agreeing a package of actions to tackle corruption across the board, it will deal with issues including corporate secrecy, government transparency, the enforcement of international anti-corruption laws, and the strengthening of international institutions.¹

The idea was to agree to a number of commitments that, according to the organisers:

- **expose corruption so there is nowhere to hide**
- **punish the perpetrators and support those affected by corruption**
- **drive out the culture of corruption wherever it exists²**

The summit resulted in a number of countries giving commitments that covered a broad range of areas designed to address corruption.

This report extracts the 312 commitments made that relate to public asset theft and asset recovery, focussing on key themes such as commitments on beneficial ownership, international cooperation and standards and guidelines for the recovery of stolen public assets. The purpose of this report is to make this information accessible and understandable in a format that can be used by civil society and the public to hold their governments to account for the commitments they have made.

Country level commitments included in this report can be used by civil society organisations and members of the general public to assess the commitments made against their implementation. No system is given for how this assessment should be made, allowing civil society organisations and individuals to adapt this to their context, however, the format asks for the assessor to:

- Evaluate progress made in achieving the commitment
- Provide narrative comments for this evaluation

It is suggested that for each commitment, evaluation is given in the form of either: completed, partial, no progress or a traffic light system.

We welcome engagement from civil society and governments on this report, in particular on progress towards achieving those commitments.

¹ Anti-Corruption Summit: About, <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/anti-corruption-summit-london-2016/about>

² As above.

AFGHANISTAN

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Establish public central registers of company beneficial ownership information | | |
| Ensure law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered withinin their jurisdiction | | |
| Implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in one partnr country has full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner company | | |
| Take steps to ensure transparency of the ownership and control of all companies involved in preprty purchase and public contracting | | |
| Support the establishment of transparent central registers of foreign companies bidding on public contracts and buying property, and intend to explore options for taking similar action | | |
| Join the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial information | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governemnts, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption | | |
| Work together with all countries to share information between respective public private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering | | |
| Strengthen asset recovery legislation, including through non-conviction based | | |

confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders

Develop international endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets

ARGENTINA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Expand the beneficial ownership universe of foreign companies to be identified, through the introduction of reforms aimed to reduce the percentage of ownership of capital used as a criterion for determining – or not the obligation to register | | |
| Take steps to ensure transparency of the ownership and control of all companies involved in property purchase and public contracting | | |
| Welcome the establishment of transparent central registers of foreign companies bidding on public contracts and buying property, and intend to explore options for taking similar action. | | |
| Deploy public private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption | | |
| Establish mechanisms of cooperation with other countries for the exchange of financial information and any other information that facilitates the effectiveness of strategies to combat and prevent money laundering from corruption offences | | |
| Strengthen the national government agencies specialised in the prevention and investigation of the binomial corruption-money laundering and to reinforce cooperation between them | | |
| Commend developing internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets | | |

Commend to outline strategies and create new legal and institutional arrangements for the State to recover assets coming from corruption offenses and return them to the victims to repair the damage generated by corruption and/or allocate them to strengthen anti-corruption agencies in order to promote their self-sustainability

Enforce and ratify international conventions on cooperation and mutual legal or judicial assistance in the seizing, identifying, recovery and confiscation of assets derived from corruption and money laundering

AUSTRALIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Explore, via public consultation, options for a beneficial ownership register for companies. | | |
| Ensure that adequate, accurate and timely information on beneficial ownership and control is available to competent authorities. | | |
| Work with the UK and others to establish the new International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre, to streamline and focus international cooperation in cases of grand corruption with international dimension. | | |
| Develop mechanisms for public-private information sharing partnerships, including a centre for excellence within the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre and the Australian Financial Crimes Exchange, to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Australia has conducted an extensive statutory review of its anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing laws, culminating in a report (tabled in Parliament on 29 April 2016) which makes recommendations to shape a modern and efficient regulatory regime that can respond to new and emerging threats. Australia will carefully consider all the recommendations in this report to ensure our legislative framework remains effective and meets international best practice. | | |
| Explore options to share information between respective public-private partnerships in other countries to | | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>ensure the most effective response to international money laundering</p> | | |
| <p>Australia has effective laws for asset recovery , including non-conviction based confiscation powers and unexplained wealth orders. We will continue to review our legislative framework to ensure its continued effectiveness.</p> | | |
| <p>Continue to support existing effective regional forums for asset recovery, including the Asset Recovery Interagency Network for Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP) other its regional equivalents, and encourages other countries to join and actively participate in these fora.</p> | | |
| <p>Work with other countries to develop common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner.</p> | | |

BRAZIL

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Implement measures and regulations to ensure that information on beneficial owner of companies is obtained, verified, recorded and kept up-to-date. | | |
| Brazil has also taken measures to guarantee that information on the beneficial owner of companies participating in bids and public procurement processes is assembled and verified before the establishment of public contracts. | | |

BULGARIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>Expose illicit financial flows through lifting the veil of secrecy over who owns and controls companies. It already has made public its registry for companies registered under its own jurisdiction and supports internationally recognised measures that ensure accurate and timely information on foreign-registered beneficial ownership is made available to all those who need it.</p> | | |
| <p>Actively investigating the link between corruption and organised crime.</p> | | |
| <p>Welcomes the establishment of an International Anti-Corruption Law Centre which will work closely with relevant international organisations, Financial Intelligence Units and support countries that have suffered from grand corruption. Bulgaria undertakes to shore up support for the addition of high-profile organised criminals to the scope of the proposed work of the Centre.</p> | | |
| <p>Uncover, seize and return the proceeds of corruption to their legitimate owners. Bulgaria's Commission for the Withdrawal of Criminal Assets has gained strength and considerable experience in recovering and confiscating illicit proceeds and will benefit from its proposed inclusion in a new powerful Anti-corruption Bureau proposed under the Draft Corruption Prevention and Confiscation of Criminal Assets Act. The draft Law focuses on cases of unexplained wealth and allows for the reversal of burden of proof.</p> | | |
| <p>Provide technical assistance and expertise on asset recovery and welcomes international cooperation on transparent and accountable management of returned assets.</p> | | |

CANADA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| <p>Canada has conducted a comprehensive national inherent risk assessment and continues to monitor financial crimes related risks associated with corporations and other legal persons and entities. We have strengthened customer due diligence measures in relation to the identification and verification of the beneficial owners of corporations and other types of legal persons. We commit to continue to ensure effective compliance with these measures.</p> | | |
| <p>Explore additional measures to improve our ability to collect timely and accurate beneficial ownership information.</p> | | |
| <p>Work with others to establish an International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre.</p> | | |

CHINA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| Deny safe haven to those engaged in corruption through extradition, mutual legal assistance, and the recovery and return of proceeds of corruption. | | |
| Subject to domestic laws, strengthen information sharing with international communities concerning cross-border movements of public official engaged in corruption and their illicitly acquired assets, as an effort to help expose corruption, bribery and illicit financial flows to the utmost extent. | | |
| Actively sign and conclude bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, striving to expedite international cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of corruption offences. | | |
| Adopt more flexible approaches enabled by domestic legislation for recovery of proceeds of corruption, including mutually recognition and enforcement of non-conviction based forfeiture orders. | | |

COLOMBIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| Continue following the Financial Action Task Force standards for anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing and work with FATF to identify and overcome barriers to information sharing across international boundaries, particularly within the financial sector. | | |
| Support effective information sharing between law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to identify and disrupt complex global money laundering schemes. | | |
| Actively collaborate with and participate in initiatives led by the Egmont network of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs). | | |
| Create a Central Registry of Beneficial Ownership of National Companies, including those whose parent companies or investment legal arrangements are domiciled offshore, with effective and unrestricted access for local and foreign law enforcement authorities. | | |
| Facilitate access to local and foreign law enforcement authorities on beneficial ownership information with the necessary measures aimed at preventing targeted companies, investment legal arrangements and individuals from being alerted of ongoing investigations. | | |
| Participate in the Global Beneficial Ownership Register with the information collected in public procurement platforms. | | |
| Constantly review its legislation and its recovery-of-assets performance and to | | |

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|---|--|--|
| find opportunities to improve existing procedures and legislation | | |
| Support the development of non-binding guidelines for returning assets within Colombia and from Colombia; to follow such guidelines; and to partner with UNODC in order to issue internal procedures thereof. | | |
| Participate in Asset Recovery Forums aimed at ramping up asset recovery efforts at a global level, including the Global Forum for Asset Recovery taking place in 2017. | | |

FRANCE

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>Establish as soon as possible beneficial ownership registers for legal persons as well as for trusts, that will be made accessible to the public. This will ensure that information on beneficial owners of companies, trusts, foundations, shell companies and all other entities and arrangements are fully available for tax administrations, law enforcement authorities and financial intelligence units of any partner.</p> | | |
| <p>Consistently with the former paragraph, participate to the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial ownership information. To this end, we call on the OECD and the FATF to develop proposals for a new global standard for exchange of beneficial information between countries.</p> | | |
| <p>Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption.</p> | | |
| <p>Work together with other countries to share information between respective public-private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering.</p> | | |
| <p>Consider defensive measures against non-cooperative jurisdictions if progress as assessed by the Global Forum is not made.</p> | | |
| <p>Work with the UK and others to design the concept of an International Anti-Corruption coordination Centre that aims at streamlining and focussing international cooperation in cases of</p> | | |

corruption with international dimensions.

Supports full enforcement of the UNCAC asset recovery provisions, and commits to strengthen its asset recovery legislation, including through the developing of internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets.

GEORGIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Explore the feasibility of establishing a public central register of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within Georgian jurisdiction. | | |
| Implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in Georgia have full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in our partner countries and, similarly, the law enforcement in our partner countries have full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in Georgia. | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Work together with partner countries to share information between respective public-private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering. | | |
| Explore ways to strengthen further its already strong asset recovery legislation. Georgia has established effective civil procedure tools for non-conviction-based confiscation against those who have failed to prove legitimacy of their wealth. | | |
| Develop internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets. | | |

GERMANY

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>Work together with other countries in developing internationally endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets.</p> | | |
| <p>Work with the UK and others and help to establish an International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre, that aims at streamlining and focussing international cooperation in cases of grand corruption with international dimensions.</p> | | |
| <p>Work with other countries to strengthen fiscal transparency, to strengthen capacities for fighting illicit financial flows and to return the proceeds of such illicit activities to the legitimate public sources in the country of origin.</p> | | |
| <p>Draft legislation is being prepared to create a beneficial owner register under the German Money Laundering Act where beneficial ownership information will be held for companies incorporated in Germany. In line with the 4th EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive, the register will be accessible for competent authorities, obliged entities when performing customer due diligence measures, and persons who are able to demonstrate a legitimate interest with respect to money laundering, terrorist financing, and the associated predicate offences such as corruption, tax crimes and fraud.</p> | | |
| <p>Implement FATF standards.</p> | | |
| <p>Use public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption.</p> | | |

GHANA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>Strengthen further both the Companies Bill and the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bill that are currently before Parliament to ensure that we have public beneficial ownership information and central register for all sectors including oil and gas sector, in line with UNCAC and FATF Recommendations as well as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) standards that Ghana is implementing.</p> | | |
| <p>Ensure that accurate and timely company beneficial ownership information, including in the extractives, is available and accessible to the public.</p> | | |
| <p>Ghana is strengthening measures to combat money laundering and countering financing of terrorism, corruption and other predicate offences. Ghana commits to implementing the recommendations contained in the National Risk Assessment Report of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), launched in Accra on 28th April 2016, as soon as the implementation plan is validated.</p> | | |
| <p>Strengthen further its asset recovery capability, including by amending relevant legislation and introducing unexplained wealth orders legislation.</p> | | |
| <p>Explore the possibility of expanding the scope of its non-conviction based forfeiture legislation and adopt measures to manage and regulate the administration of frozen, seized or confiscated property.</p> | | |

INDIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Strengthen asset recovery legislation, including through non-conviction based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders. | | |
| Provide technical assistance to Member States in the areas of Legislative Drafting, Investigation process, legal academics, in its premier training institutes and build capacities for the global community. | | |
| Implement the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations to ensure accurate and timely beneficial ownership information is available and fully accessible to detect and fight corruption. We would also support automatic exchange of beneficial ownership information and call upon more countries to join and maximize transparency and explore ways of sharing information on corrupt bidders across borders. | | |
| Committed on the issue of return of unaccounted wealth from safe havens and for persistent and consistent efforts on asset recovery. | | |

INDONESIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>Improve the transparency of the beneficial ownership of legal persons and legal arrangements to prevent misuse of these entities and arrangements for corruption, tax evasion, terrorist financing and money laundering</p> | | |
| <p>Explore the establishment of public central registers of company beneficial ownership information.</p> | | |
| <p>Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption.</p> | | |
| <p>Participate in the second review cycle of the implementation of Chapter V on Asset Recovery of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.</p> | | |
| <p>Afford one another the widest measures of cooperation and assistance in asset recovery.</p> | | |
| <p>Strengthen the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) in support of countries' efforts to recover and return stolen assets.</p> | | |

IRELAND

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Establish of a central register of beneficial ownership information for all companies and commits to exploring the feasibility of making such a register public. | | |
| Establish a central register of beneficial ownership information for certain other legal entities. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within our jurisdiction. | | |
| Join the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Work with its international partners to implement bilateral arrangements where appropriate, that will ensure law enforcement have full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies. | | |
| Finalise its National Risk Assessment identifying the threats of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and commits to building public private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to national and international money laundering risk. | | |
| Explore the deployment of public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together government, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to aid in the detection, prevention and disruption of money laundering including money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Ireland welcomes the development of internationally-endorsed guidelines for | | |

the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets. Having successfully adopted both conviction based and non-conviction based models for the confiscation of proceeds of crime and made provision for a corrupt enrichment order in circumstances where a person has been corruptly enriched, Ireland commits to further exploring measures which would serve to strengthen Ireland's systems based on experience to date.

ITALY

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>Establish central registers of company beneficial ownership information and work on the legislative provisions needed to implement European directives and G20 High-Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership (BO) Transparency.</p> | | |
| <p>Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction.</p> | | |
| <p>Implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in one partner country has full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner country.</p> | | |
| <p>Having adopted their beneficial ownership national action plan, will take further steps to ensure transparency of the ownership and control of all companies involved in property purchase and public contracting.</p> | | |
| <p>Italy welcomes the establishment of transparent central registers of foreign companies bidding on public contracts and buying property, and intends to explore options for taking similar action.</p> | | |
| <p>Join the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial information.</p> | | |
| <p>Italy, having completed its NRA (National Risk Assessment) under the new recommendations of the FATF-GAFI, with the aim to identify, analyse and assess the threats of money laundering and financing of terrorism, commits to deploying public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law</p> | | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption.</p> | | |
| <p>Cooperate in sharing information between respective public-private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering.</p> | | |
| <p>Continue to contribute to capacity building programs and law enforcement activities also oriented to promote UNCAC, and commits to strengthen their asset recovery legislation, including through non-conviction based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders.</p> | | |
| <p>Italy, also on the base of the experience gained by the National Agency on Asset recovery, commits to developing internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets.</p> | | |
| <p>Develop common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner.</p> | | |

JAPAN

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>Ensure that law enforcement agencies have access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction.</p> | | |
| <p>Implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in one partner country has access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner country.</p> | | |
| <p>Annually conduct a national risk assessment by analysing and assessing various kind of customers, products and services including legal persons and trusts, based on their specific risk, risk mitigating measures, situation of suspicious transaction reports and cleared cases of money laundering, and making publicly available its result to be shared with competent authorities, financial institutions and such.</p> | | |
| <p>Ensure that financial institutions as well as designated non-financial businesses and professions are obliged to verify the natural person as a beneficial owner of a legal person or a legal arrangement and to keep such information adequate, accurate and up-to-date.</p> | | |
| <p>Prevent the transfer of criminal proceeds including those derived from corruption through the implementation of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds which imposes obligations such as the verification of customer identification data at the time of transactions, preparation and preservation of verification and transaction records, and reporting of</p> | | |

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| suspicious transactions on specified business operators. | | |
| Ensure that domestic legislation allows for swift identification, tracing, confiscation, and return of assets following execution of a confiscation judgement issued by another jurisdiction. | | |
| Promote regional interagency asset recovery networks for efficient asset recovery. | | |
| Support capacity building in areas such as criminal justice response to corruption including investigation, prosecution, Mutual Legal Assistance and asset recovery. | | |

JORDAN

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Explore public central registers of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Jordan welcomes the establishment of transparent central registers of foreign companies bidding on public contracts and buying property, and intends to explore options for taking similar action. | | |
| Work together with other countries to share information between respective public-private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering. | | |
| Strengthen their asset recovery legislation, including through non-conviction based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders. | | |
| Develop common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner. | | |

KENYA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Take measures in line with her new Companies regulatory framework to establish public central registers of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Ensure that international and domestic law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Kenya welcomes the establishment of transparent central registers of foreign and local companies bidding on public contracts and buying property, and will pursue options for taking similar action. | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Strengthening her asset recovery legislation and to strengthening capacities to undertake civil assets recovery. | | |
| Kenya supports the development of internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets. | | |
| Kenya supports the development of common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner. | | |
| Kenya supports the setting up of international mechanisms, to facilitate better coordination of anti-corruption | | |

law enforcement efforts and welcomes the establishment of an International Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Coordination Centre and will work closely and cooperate with it and relevant international organizations. To that end, Kenya offers to host the African Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Coordination Centre.

MALTA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| Establish a central register of company beneficial ownership information for companies incorporated in Malta as well as the exchange of beneficial ownership information in line with the EU Directives which will come into force in 2017. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure that law enforcement authorities in one partner country have full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner countries. | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships over the medium to long term, to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. Malta is in the implementation phase of the necessary frameworks and legislations to support such commitments. | | |
| Malta welcomes the UK initiative to establish an independent International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre (IACCC). | | |
| Establish accessible central databases of companies with final convictions and exploring ways of sharing information on corrupt bidders across borders. | | |
| Strengthen asset recovery legislation, including through non-conviction based confiscation powers and the | | |

introduction of unexplained wealth
orders and to developing
internationally-endorsed guidelines for
the transparent and accountable
management of returned stolen assets.

MEXICO

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Explore interoperability of different data bases regarding public contracts information and business registries. | | |
| Promote that law enforcement agencies at the national/federal level, have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Negotiate and implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure parties full and effective access to beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner country. | | |
| Take steps to ensure transparency of the ownership and control of all companies involved in property purchase and public contracting. | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Work bilaterally to share information between respective public-private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering. | | |
| We commit to strengthen our assets recovery legislation and administration of assets recovered. | | |
| Develop internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable administration of returned assets. | | |

Participate in the project of complementing the “Guidelines for effective asset return”.

Support the establishment of an OECD Anti-corruption centre to strengthen the impact and coherence of the OECD existing anti-corruption work.

NETHERLANDS

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Establish public central registers of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Take steps to ensure transparency of the ownership and control of all companies involved in property purchase and public contracting. | | |
| Welcomes the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial information | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Supports the development of common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner. | | |
| Welcomes the proposal to establish an International Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Coordination Centre, which will work closely with relevant international and national organisations, including FIUs, and support countries that have suffered from grand corruption. | | |
| Explore ways to further strengthen its already strong asset recovery legislation. | | |

Supports a broader use of the global and regional asset recovery practitioners' networks to obtain investigative and legal assistance in tracing and freezing the proceeds of corruption.

Welcomes the development of internationally-endorsed voluntary guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets and calls upon the UNODC to lead this process.

Work with others countries, civil society and international organisations to support accelerated implementation of the voluntary provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption.

NEW ZEALAND

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Explore the establishment a public central register of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities of risk registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Continue to implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in one partner country has full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner country. | | |
| Explore how to appropriately incorporate the FATF standards on preventing money laundering in the non-financial professional services sector into domestic legislation. | | |
| Support the proposal to establish an International Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Coordination Centre ('IACCC') by nominating a representative to the IACCC. | | |
| Where appropriate under New Zealand law, deny entry to specific individuals who are identified as being involved in grand scale corruption. | | |
| Supports efforts to develop internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets. | | |
| Supports the development of common principles governing the payment of compensation to countries affected by corruption, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner. | | |

NIGERIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Establish a public central register of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in one partner country has full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner country. | | |
| Welcome the proposal from countries to restrict the ability of those involved in grand corruption to travel, invest and do business overseas. (We suggest that this could be activated where there is a conviction, public information of the involvement in grand corruption and where it is in the public interest to impose those restrictions). | | |
| Join the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial information. | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. (Within the financial sector, such a partnership exists and brings together the Chief Compliance Officers of Banks, law enforcement and security agencies). | | |
| Work together with interested countries to share information between respective public-private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering. | | |
| Strengthen our asset recovery legislation, including through non-conviction based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders. (Nigeria has limited | | |

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| <p>powers under the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission Act, 2000 and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Act, 2004 to recover stolen assets. In order to improve on the current legal procedures and ease asset recovery procedures, Nigeria has drafted the Proceeds of Crime Bill. The Proceeds of Crime Bill will provide for the transparent management of returned assets and non-conviction based approach to asset recovery.)</p> | | |
| <p>Develop international endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned assets.</p> | | |
| <p>Work with other countries, civil society and international organisations to support accelerated implementation of the voluntary provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and we commit to the implementation of the outstanding obligations under the UNCAC.</p> | | |
| <p>Support the establishment of an International Anti-Corruption Center to be managed by the National Crimes Agency, UK. We will work with the NCA in promoting this centre in the Africa region.</p> | | |

NORWAY

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Exploring the establishment of public central registers of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Ensuring that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Participate in international arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in one partner country has full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner country. | | |
| Explore the contents of the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial information and consider ways of supporting the initiative. | | |
| Explore the possibility of deploying public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Explore the possibility of sharing information between respective public-private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering. | | |
| Remain committed to the fight against money laundering in order to stop the proceeds of crime from entering the legal economy. A legislative committee will propose amendments in Norway's anti money laundering legislation. | | |
| Explore the need to strengthen asset recovery legislation. | | |

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| Development of internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets. | | |
| Explore the possibility of developing common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner. | | |
| Work with others countries, civil society, international organisations to support accelerated implementation of the voluntary provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption. | | |

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| <p>Employ all available means to meet the FATF standards on beneficial ownership that may Include law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities.</p> | | |
| <p>Bring together the government, law enforcement, FIU and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption.</p> | | |
| <p>Strengthen cooperation between our law enforcement agencies, anti-corruption bodies across borders based on a broad network of international instruments.</p> | | |
| <p>Strengthen our asset recovery legislation, and support a broader use of regional asset recovery practitioners' network, such as ARIN-AP which Korea holds a role of Secretariat.</p> | | |

ROMANIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Develop the National Trade Register Office so that information on beneficial ownership is made available. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information on companies and other legal entities registered within the national jurisdiction, as well as their legal mandate for sharing internationally such information among relevant networks of practitioners. | | |
| Provide the National Agency for the Management of Seized Assets with adequate resources and operational independence, thus allowing it to become fully operational and to gain a pivotal role in asset tracing and recovery. We commit to returning the proceeds of crime back to society through social and public reuse and to being fully transparent regarding the allocation and use of such resources. | | |
| Continue to make the best use of all available resources of international networks of practitioners such as EU ARO Platform, CARIN and also to closely cooperate with our partners in international cases of corruption and serious crimes. | | |

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Ensure that national law enforcement agencies and financial intelligence unit have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Improve the legal framework and organisational mechanisms of detecting and preventing conflict of interest in relation to public officials. | | |
| Support and strengthen the central coordinating role of the UN in international anti-corruption cooperation and promote the implementation of resolutions and decisions adopted by the sixth Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption, including St. Petersburg statement on promoting public-private partnership in prevention of and fight against corruption. | | |
| Work with others countries, civil society, international organisations to support implementation of the provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption. | | |
| Extend the use of international cooperation mechanisms for detection, seizure and return of corrupt assets from foreign jurisdictions. | | |
| Ensure availability of national competent authority for detection, seizure and return of corrupt assets from foreign jurisdictions. | | |
| Implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement and financial intelligence units in one partner country has full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner country. | | |

SINGAPORE

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have timely access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Rapidly provide international cooperation that will ensure law enforcement in one partner country has timely access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in the other partner country to facilitate investigations. | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Work to share information obtained through public-private partnerships with relevant countries via established channels to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering. | | |
| We agree with the intent to establish an International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre (IACCC). We are prepared to work with other interested parties to establish such a centre, beginning with working towards a mutually agreeable Terms of Reference (TOR). Subject to the final TOR, Singapore will participate in the IACCC as member. | | |
| Strengthen our asset recovery collaborations with our international partners, by engaging them regularly to improve and streamline existing communication channels. | | |
| Developing publicly available resources, such as mutual legal | | |

assistance and asset recovery guides, to assist our international partners with their crafting of mutual legal assistance requests on asset recovery.

Work closely with our international partners to tackle corruption, and to ensure that all efforts are made to return illicit assets to the victims.

SOUTH AFRICA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| Continue working with other G20 members in the context of the G20 Working Group on Anti-Corruption to address corruption and to actively pursue a joint international agenda. | | |

SPAIN

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Continue its commitment to achieve the highest level of transparency, currently guaranteed by the Spanish central register of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Continue its commitment to ensuring that financial intelligence unit, law enforcement agencies and tax agency have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered in Spain. | | |
| Ensure Spanish law enforcement authorities share the beneficial ownership information available in the Spanish central database with counterparts in third countries. We call other countries to follow an equivalent commitment in terms of sharing beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Welcomes the establishment of transparent central registers of foreign companies bidding on public contracts and buying property. | | |
| As one of the signatories of the G5 initiative, Spain is fully committed in the development of the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing mechanisms to improve the ability to prevent and detect money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Continue the process of enhancing the information flow between the financial sector and the FIU to provide law enforcement with intelligence needed to detect and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Strictly enforce its asset recovery legislation, including through non-conviction based confiscation, extended confiscation and confiscation from a third party. | | |
| Fully develop the functions for which the Asset Recovery and Management | | |

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| Office was created so it becomes a pillar in the fight against crime. | | |
| Support the development of internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets. | | |
| Participate in the Global Forum for Asset Recovery. | | |
| Since last May 6, a central database of bank accounts is fully operational in Spain. Notwithstanding this significant improvement, Spain will continue its commitment to developing adequate tools to strengthen the ability to trace and recover stolen assets. | | |
| Welcomes the UK initiative to establish an independent International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre (IACCC) and expresses its willingness to collaborate with this Centre, as well as the readiness of the Spanish law enforcement bodies to keep fighting grand corruption and boosting international cooperation. | | |
| Work with others countries, civil society, international organisations to support accelerated implementation of the voluntary provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption. | | |

SRI LANKA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| <p>While strengthening existing anti-corruption agencies, drastic changes, as may be required, will be introduced to bring our legal and administrative framework—at national and provincial levels—in line with the UN Convention against Corruption.</p> | | |
| <p>Actively support global efforts to address corruption at highest levels. We will partner with UN, G20, and other global leaders and institutions to make anti-corruption actions more meaningful. In this direction, we will support the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Innovation Hub and a Beneficial Ownership Register. We will consider taking legislative and administrative measures to actively participate in such endeavours.</p> | | |
| <p>Prosecuting money laundering and Recovery of Stolen Assets is a priority. We will seek global political commitments to effectively prosecute money laundering and to make the stolen assets recovery efforts more meaningful. The role of Foreign Service in effectively facilitating asset recovery efforts will be recognized and promoted.</p> | | |

SWITZERLAND

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Fully implementing the FATF standards on transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons and arrangements and have taken legislative measures to this effect which entered into force on 1 January 2016. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full, timely and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal persons registered within our jurisdiction, particularly by ensuring that companies are represented by an administrator or director domiciled in Switzerland. | | |
| Effective international exchange between law enforcement authorities of beneficial ownership information of companies and other legal persons and arrangements on a case-by-case basis. | | |
| We are in the process of implementing measures to ensure that all companies incorporated in Switzerland obtain and hold accurate and current legal and beneficial ownership information, including companies with bearer shares, thereby significantly enhancing the information held by corporate registries. | | |
| We are in the process of implementing new obligations applying to the financial and non-financial sectors to identify the beneficial owner of operational companies in line with the FATF definition. | | |
| Strengthen public-private coordination mechanisms bringing together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial and non-financial sectors to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Apply an equivalent AML/CFT legal framework and supervision to financial intermediation both in the financial and non-financial sectors. | | |

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| Strengthen asset recovery legislation, including through administrative freezes and non-conviction based confiscation powers. | | |
| Engage in the development of internationally-endorsed guidelines for the efficient recovery of stolen assets. | | |
| Engage in the development of internationally endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets. | | |
| Actively participate in efforts to establish a new International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre to complement and help draw together existing structures with a view to streamlining and focusing international cooperation in cases of grand corruption with international dimensions | | |
| Engage in the development of common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner. | | |
| Work with others countries, civil society and international organisations to increase transparency and inclusivity in the review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including the publication of our peer reviews, and support ccelerated implementation of its provisions. | | |

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| Ensure beneficial ownership information is publicly available for all companies active in extractive sector. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Implement bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in one partner country has full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in other partner country. | | |
| Welcome the establishment of transparent central registers of foreign companies bidding on public contracts and buying property, and intend to explore options for taking similar action. | | |
| Welcomes the development of internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets [the guidelines should be in line with Article iii, iv and v of the UNCAC, 2003]. | | |
| Welcomes the proposed common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected, to ensure that such payments are made safely, fairly and in a transparent manner. [the principles should be in line with the United Nations Principles of Management of returned stolen assets and consideration of St. Petersburg Resolution on facilitating international compensation in assets recovery and the return of proceeds of crime to countries of origin]. | | |
| Work with other countries, civil societies and international organisations to support accelerated implementation of voluntary provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption. | | |

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Participate in legitimate global initiatives that are focused on simplifying the gathering and collating of evidence and the building of successful cases leading to the prosecution of those who engage in corrupt acts. Trinidad and Tobago is open and committed to assisting its international partners in the fight against corruption. | | |
| Work towards the establishing of a registry of company beneficial ownership information. | | |
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within its jurisdiction. | | |
| Open to implementing bilateral arrangements that will ensure law enforcement in Trinidad and Tobago have full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in other countries who are willing to share such information with us. | | |
| Prepared to provide full and effective access to the beneficial ownership information of companies incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago to other partner countries. | | |
| Work on the improvement of our Civil Asset Forfeiture legislation. | | |
| Consider specific legislation to deal with unexplained wealth. | | |
| Willingness to cooperate with partner countries to simplify the sharing of information between respective public-private partnerships and to create an environment that ensures the most effective response to international money laundering. | | |
| Explore ways of sharing information on those who have engaged in corruption across borders. | | |
| Work together with our international partners to enforce confiscation orders | | |

across borders. We support global and regional asset recovery networks being developed to obtain legal and investigative assistance in tracing and freezing the proceeds of corruption.

Supports sending clear signals to the corrupt that they will face consequences internationally and we encourage making it harder for them to travel and do business in other countries, including, but not limited to, the purchase of assets in other countries.

Welcomes the proposal of an International Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Coordination Centre.

TUNISIA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
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| Support the potential United Kingdom announcement of the intention to create a register of foreign company beneficial ownership information bidding for contracts or purchasing property. | | |
| Set up appropriate anti-corruption and money laundering information sharing mechanisms. | | |
| Tunisia has developed an appropriate legal framework to facilitate domestic asset recovery, e.g. through the introduction of new powers that enable asset recovery without the need to first convict the suspect and, where appropriate, through the reversal of the burden of proof. Nowadays, this bill of law is under public consultation. | | |
| Welcome the proposed establishment of a Global Forum for Asset Recovery (GFAR). | | |
| As Chair of the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network (ACINET), commit to working to involve all the Arab States to participate in the Global Forum for Asset Recovery (GFAR) in 2017 | | |
| Improve domestic asset recovery legislation. | | |
| Call on the international community to effective cooperation to help developing countries recovery of the stolen assets. | | |
| Welcome the initiative to launch a new Code of practice for recovering stolen assets aiming to develop an internationally accepted process for recovered assets to be returned to developing countries through transparent processes that provide clear evidence of the funds are not at risk of being re-corrupted. | | |
| Overcome difficulties and obstacles regarding asset recovery and encourage conciliation and non-litigation processes (mediation, arbitration...). | | |
| Encourage setting up special programs with international institutions for countries in economic and political transition (incentives and technical assistance). | | |

TURKEY

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| <p>Turkey has effective mechanisms ensuring information about company transparency by financial and commercial measures and is taking actions for strengthening the mechanism by improving the effectiveness of information sharing system by central registry amongst local competent authorities. Also, we have a strong financial mechanism in place preventing the misuse of bearer shares and bearer share warrants.</p> | | |
| <p>Turkey has begun its national risk assessment (NRA) of money laundering and terrorist financing associated with different types of legal persons and arrangements in full commitment and participation of supervisory and regulatory authorities, law enforcement units since 2014.</p> | | |
| <p>Turkey, by using options which are most suited to the countries or combination thereof, and within the boundaries of its domestic law and infrastructure, has agreed to ensure that sufficient, correct and updated information on beneficial ownership and control of legal persons is made available and accessible to the authorized bodies.</p> | | |
| <p>Turkey will start to implement the principle of automatic exchange of financial accountability information in international organizations such as G20, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax and OECD in 2018.</p> | | |

UKRAINE

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| Put in place mechanisms to verify the accuracy of the Beneficial Ownership information provided by companies and enforce compliance with the obligation to submit this information by June of 2017. | | |
| Implement international standards to combat money laundering as well as financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction alongside with other international mechanisms such as FATF recommendations and EU Directive 2015/849 of May 20, 2015, by the end of 2017. | | |
| Implement bilateral agreements that provide full and effective access for law enforcement agencies and financial intelligence units of a partner country to information on the final beneficiaries of the companies registered in the territory of another partner country. | | |
| To support victims, take further steps to improve asset recovery legislation, in particular implementing EU Directive 2014/42, operationalise the National Agency for Detection, Tracing and Management of Proceeds of Corruption and Other Crimes in 2017 and participate with others in the International Asset Recovery Forum 2017. | | |
| Welcome the establishment an International Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Coordination Centre and expressing willingness to cooperate with it. | | |

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| Ensure that law enforcement agencies have full and effective access to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered within their jurisdiction. | | |
| Join the pilot initiative for automatic exchange of beneficial information for tax purposes. | | |
| Deploy public-private information sharing partnerships to bring together governments, law enforcement, regulators and the financial sector in the UAE to detect, prevent and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption. | | |
| Work together on bilateral understanding to share information between respective public-private partnerships to ensure the most effective response to international money laundering. | | |
| Work with other countries, civil society, international organisations to support accelerated implementation of the voluntary provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption. | | |

UNITED KINGDOM

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|---|----------|----------|
| The UK's public central register of company beneficial ownership information for all companies incorporated in the UK will be launched in June 2016. | | |
| Establish a public register of company beneficial ownership information for foreign companies who already own or buy property in the UK, or who bid on UK central government contracts. | | |
| Work with other countries to share information between respective public-private partnerships through law enforcement and other channels to ensure the most effective response to international money-laundering. | | |
| Support the Egmont Group to establish a Centre of Excellence for Financial Intelligence Units to strengthen the technical capacities of these bodies and their leadership role. | | |
| Will work with others to establish an International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre and will provide people and resources to support it. | | |
| Consult on stronger asset recovery legislation, including non-conviction based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders. | | |
| Endorse the guidelines for the transparent and accountable management of returned stolen assets, and common principles governing the payment of compensation to the countries affected. | | |
| Work with others to establish a Global Forum for Asset Recovery and will provide resources to support it. We will co-host the inaugural meeting of the Global Forum with the United States of America in 2017, focusing on Nigeria, Ukraine, Tunisia and Sri Lanka. | | |
| Work with other countries, civil society, and international organisations to accelerate the implementation of the voluntary provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption. | | |

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

| COMMITMENTS | PROGRESS | COMMENTS |
|--|----------|----------|
| <p>The United States announces new rules to increase transparency and disclosure requirements that will enhance law enforcement’s ability to detect, deter, and disrupt money laundering, terrorist finance, and tax evasion.</p> | | |
| <p>The United States announces that the Administration has submitted to Congress new proposed legislation that would require all companies formed within the United States to file adequate and accurate “beneficial ownership” information with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, helping law enforcement prevent and investigate financial crimes.</p> | | |
| <p>The United States issued a new proposed regulation closing a loophole in U.S. laws that has allowed foreigners to hide assets or financial activity behind anonymous entities established in the United States. The rule will require certain foreign-owned entities to obtain an employer identification number (EIN) with the IRS, therefore strengthening the IRS’s ability to prevent the use of these entities for tax avoidance purposes, and will build on the success of other efforts to curb the use of foreign entities and accounts to evade U.S. tax</p> | | |
| <p>Redouble our commitment to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the global standard-setting body for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. We continue to advocate for all jurisdictions to effectively implement the FATF standards, including the standards related to beneficial ownership.</p> | | |
| <p>Continue to build a dialogue and deepen cooperation between the public and private sectors, particularly the financial sector. We will continue to</p> | | |

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| <p>bring together governments, law enforcement, financial intelligence units, regulators, and the financial sector to detect, prevent, and disrupt money laundering linked to corruption.</p> | | |
| <p>Continue robust information sharing between law enforcement authorities, financial intelligence units (FIUs), regulators, and banks, and within and among private sector participants, both domestically and across borders.</p> | | |
| <p>The United States announces that the Administration has submitted to Congress proposed legislation that would expand the authority to issue geographical targeting orders (GTOs) to expand the scope of current Geographic Targeting Orders authority (currently limited to currency and other monetary instruments) to encompass wires and other fund transfers. This, in the future, would permit Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to issue geographic targeting orders related to high-end real estate transactions paid by bank wires in addition to those paid by cash or monetary instruments as currently permitted</p> | | |
| <p>We will continue to use our authorities to seize and forfeit assets that represent the proceeds of, or were used to facilitate, crimes, which have totaled in the billions of dollars.</p> | | |
| <p>Establish a new global anti-corruption consortium to support the critical work of investigative journalists and civil society networks in driving public demand for political will and informing action by local and U.S. law enforcement. This initiative builds on our continued work to partner with and support non-governmental networks that work across borders - tracking increasingly available financial records – to expose corruption globally.</p> | | |
| <p>Promote the inclusion of civil society groups, particularly those working for transparency and good government, in multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the UN Convention Against Corruption.</p> | | |

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| <p>Continue to be a leading provider of anti-corruption and integrity assistance, both bilaterally and through international organizations. We will continue to support justice and treasury advisors in Central America, Nigeria, Afghanistan, and the Balkans to help prosecute financial crimes, seize assets, and mentor anti-corruption authorities.</p> | | |
| <p>Co-host the inaugural meeting of the Global Forum on Asset Recovery with the United Kingdom in 2017 in partnership with Nigeria, Ukraine, Tunisia, and Sri Lanka with support from the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative.</p> | | |
| <p>Continue to rigorously identify, trace, and ultimately recover assets related to the proceeds of corruption, which include over \$1.8 billion currently under litigation. The United States is committed to returning the proceeds recovered for the benefit of the people harmed by the corruption. Since 2004, Department of Justice has repatriated approximately \$153 million in a variety of ways designed to ensure the transparency and accountability in the use of the funds.</p> | | |
| <p>Remain committed to our successful Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Initiative, announced in 2010, which has been an effective tool in our ongoing efforts to curb high-level public corruption around the world. We welcome other countries' consideration of developing similar initiatives.</p> | | |
| <p>The United States announces that the Administration has submitted to Congress new legislation to strengthen our ability to fight transnational corruption, including by enhancing law enforcement's ability to prevent bad actors from concealing and laundering illegal proceeds of transnational corruption and allowing U.S. prosecutors to more effectively pursue kleptocracy cases and prosecute money laundering as part of foreign corruption.</p> | | |
| <p>Support the World Bank/UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), which provides critical capacity building</p> | | |

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| and advice to help developing countries address asset recovery needs. We encourage other countries to provide similar support to StAR's multi-donor trust fund to provide strong backing for global efforts to enhance asset recovery. | | |
| Provide expertise and other support to the Global Asset Recovery Focal Points Initiative supported by INTERPOL and StAR. | | |
| Support the discussion in relevant fora of the development of internationally-endorsed guidelines for the transparent and accountable return and management of stolen assets. | | |
| Coordinate investigative efforts with the UK and countries in other key financial centers through participation in the International Anticorruption Coordination Center. | | |
| Continue to strengthen our visa denial/revocation program in order to keep corrupt officials, and their beneficiaries, from entering our borders. | | |
| Continue to prosecute cases of violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). | | |
| Work with others countries, civil society, business, and international organizations to promote more effective implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). | | |
| Implement the UNCAC Coalition's Transparency Pledge associated with the second cycle of the UNCAC Review Mechanism, and we encourage other UNCAC States Parties to endorse and implement the Pledge, taking full advantage of voluntary measures to include and inform civil society during the implementation review process. | | |
| Continue to support the review mechanisms of the UNCAC, Inter-American Convention against Corruption, OECD Working Group on Bribery, and Council of Europe. | | |

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